REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of this application, as presently amended, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-19 are pending in the present application. Claim 9 was objected to based on the informality noted on page 2, paragraph 1 of the Office Action. Claims 1-6, 8-15, and 17-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Enomoto '080. Claims 7 and 16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enomoto '080 alone or in view of Robinson '892.

With reference to the objection to claim 9, claim 9 has been amended to depend from Claim 8. Accordingly, this objection is no longer applicable. Also, claim 16 has been amended to correct a minor informality.

With respect to the rejection of claims 1-6, 8-15 and 17-19 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Enomoto, the reference to Enomoto is not believe to anticipate or make obvious the specific features required by the claimed invention.

Claim 1 relates to a makeover workflow method for a photographic processing system. The method of claim 1 comprises the steps of processing original images in accordance with customer orders; storing the original images and associated image processing data used to process the original images; inspecting the processed images for defects; and reprocessing a processed image in which a defect has been detected during the inspecting step. As further required by claim 1, during the reprocessing step the method also comprises determining change data for correcting the processed image having a defect; acquiring the stored original image and the stored image processing data associated with the stored original image that correspond to the processed image having a defect; combining the acquired image processing data and the change data to determine image correction makeover data for the processed image having a defect; and applying the image correction makeover data to the stored original image which corresponds to the processed image having a defect, so as to create a corrected image.

The reference to Enomoto relates to a printing system that stores image processing data to be used for printing an image or for use during a reprinting of the image. More specifically, in the reference to Enomoto, during a processing of an image, processing conditions are utilized for printing the image. These image processing conditions are also saved for reprint purposes. In Enomoto, when it is desired to reprint an image, the image processing conditions used in the printing of the image are used again so as to subject the image to the

same processing conditions (see for example, page 7, paragraph 0114; and page 9, paragraph 0132 of Enomoto.)

The reference to Enomoto also provides for an embodiment where in the event that there is to a change from the original image, the film is newly scanned so as to receive a new image, and new image processing conditions are then determined for the newly scanned image. Thus, in this further embodiment of Enomoto, as described on page 12, paragraph 0173 and page 13, paragraphs 0191 and 0192, if there is no change to the image, a reprint is made using the original image processing image data. If on the other hand there is to be a change to the image, the film is newly scanned and new image processing conditions are determined based on the newly scanned image.

Enomoto does not show or suggest the specific features of the makeover workflow method of the claimed invention, including a reprocessing step that comprises determining change data for correcting a processed image having a defect; acquiring the stored original image and the stored image processing data associated with the stored original image that correspond to the processed image having a defect; combining the acquired image processing data and the change data to determine image correction makeover data for the processed image having a defect; and applying the image correction makeover data to the stored original image which corresponds to the processed image having a defect, so as to create a corrected image. In Enomoto, for the purposes of making a reprint, the original image processing condition data is utilized or new image processing conditions are determined based on a newly scanned image. This is different from the claimed invention, where as a result of an inspection of an image for defects, a reprocessing step occurs that takes into account determining change data for correcting the processed image having a defect; acquiring the stored original image and the stored image processing data; combining the acquired image processing data and the change data to determine image correction makeover data for the processed image having a defect; and applying the image correction makeover data to the stored original image that corresponds to the processed image having a defect, so as to create a corrected image. The reference to Enomoto does not provide for the application of the combined acquired image processing data and the change data to determine image correction makeover data for the processed image. In Enomoto, either the original image processing data is applied or if a change is needed, a re-scan of the image is performed and new processing data is created. The reference to Enomoto does not provide for the combination of acquired image processing data and change data to determine image correction makeover data as required by claim 1.

Accordingly, the reference to Enomoto is not believed to anticipate or make obvious the specific features required by claim 1.

Claim 2-6 and 8-9 depend either directly or indirectly from claim 1 and set forth further unique features of the present invention which are also not believed to be shown or suggested in the applied reference.

Claim 10 relates to a photofinishing arrangement which includes a reprocessing section that is adapted to determine change data for correcting a processed image having a defect; acquire a stored captured image and image processing data associated with the stored captured image that corresponds to the processed image having a defect; combine the acquired image processing data and the change data to determine image correction makeover data for the processed image having a defect; and apply the image correction makeover data to the stored captured image that corresponds to the processed image having a defect, so as to create a corrected image. As noted above with respect to claim 1, the reference to Enomoto discloses utilizing either the stored image data for a reprint or if the reprint is to be different, creating new image data. This is different than the claimed invention where the original image processing data and change data are combined to determine image correction makeover data which is applied to the image to be corrected.

Accordingly, the reference to Enomoto is not believed to anticipate or make obvious the features of claim 10.

Claims 11-15 and 17-18 depend either directly or indirectly from claim 10 and set forth further features of the present invention which are also not believed to be shown or suggested in the applied reference. Accordingly, these claims are also believed to be allowable.

Claim 19 relates to a makeover workflow method for a photographic processing system that comprises inspecting a processed image for defects; and reprocessing the processed image if a defect has been detected during the inspecting step. Claim 19 further requires that during the reprocessing step the method comprises acquiring the stored original image and stored image processing data associated with the stored original image; using the acquired image processing data as a basis to determine image correction makeover data for the processed image having a defect; and applying the image correction makeover data to the stored original image to create a corrected image.

For the reasons noted above with respect to claims 1 and 10, the applied reference to Enomoto is also not believed to show or suggest the specific features of claim 19. More specifically, the reference to Enomoto is not believed to show or suggest the concept of inspecting a processed image for defects and reprocessing the processed image, wherein the reprocessing comprises acquiring

the stored original image and the stored image processing data associated with the stored original image; using the acquired image processing data as a basis to determine image correction makeover data for the processed image having a defect; and applying the image correction makeover data to the stored original image to create a corrected image. In the reference to Enomoto, either the stored original image processing data is utilized or new image processing data is created. The reference to Enomoto is not believed to show or suggest the concept of using a stored original image as a basis to determine image correction makeover data for the processed image having a defect, and applying the correction makeover data to the stored original image to create a corrected image.

Accordingly, the reference to Enomoto is not believed to anticipate or make obvious the specific features required by claim 19.
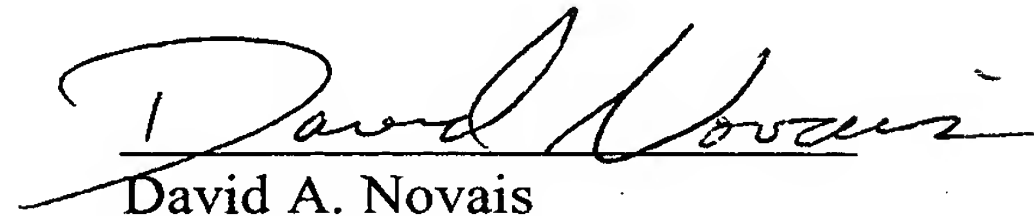
Referring to the rejection of claims 7 and 16 under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enomoto in view of Robinson, the reference to Enomoto and its applicability to the claimed invention has been discussed above. Claim 7 depends from claim 1 and sets forth a further unique feature of the present invention, wherein a plurality of processed images having defects are determined, and the method comprises placing the plurality of processed images having defects in a batch during the reprocessing step. Based on the reasons noted above with respect to claim 1, the references to Enomoto and Robinson, whether considered individually or in combination, are not believed to show or suggest the specific features of claim 7 and claim 1 from which claim 7 depends.

Claim 16 depends from claim 10 and sets forth that a plurality of the processed images having a defect are placed in a batch during reprocessing. For the reasons noted above, the applied references, whether considered individually or in combination, are not believed to show or suggest the features of claim 16 and claim 10 from which claim 16 depends.

Accordingly, Enomoto and Robinson, whether considered individually or in combination, are not believed to anticipate or make obvious the specific features required by claims 7 and 16.

In view of the foregoing comments, it is submitted that the inventions defined by each of claims 1-19 are patentable, and a favorable reconsideration of this application is therefore requested.

Respectfully submitted,

David A. Novais
Attorney for Applicant(s)
Registration No. 33,324

DAN/ld
Rochester, NY 14650
Telephone: 585-588-2727
Facsimile: 585-477-1148